

The Daily Tribune.

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Wednesday, June 22, 1904.

It is not thought the lake will reach its highest level of the season until Fat People's day.

Furthermore, Butch Cassidy was too proud a man to ever descend to a quiet and honorable life.

This Republican National convention being the thirteenth, it will certainly be an unlucky one, for the Democracy.

Did the Hon. Fred Dubois forget that he is a Democrat, and go to the Republican National convention by mistake?

Republicans had their Frost yesterday at the opening of the National convention, and the Democrats will have theirs on election day.

Will President Lucas be fair enough to admit that Salt Lake did good work for baseball in putting off rain until after the teams had departed?

Though you cannot hear the speeches made in the big convention, local orators will be around later on delivering to you some that they are sure are just as good.

It was a most timely lesson the Weather Bureau gave the sprinkling department yesterday, in showing that the way to sprinkle streets is to sprinkle them.

Clerks can save the money they would spend on a mid-week half-holiday, and some day buy stores of their own, and thus become opposed to half-holidays themselves.

While a number will win prizes of Salt Lake property on the day of the real estate men at the lake, many a person will lose a little Salt Lake dirt, if the bathing is good.

Now that they are not to be required to go out and seek tiresome recreation Wednesday afternoons, clerks can spend the time pleasantly and chattily showing customers the goods.

The selection by Senator Lodge of Senator Spooner as one of the sub-committees to draft the platform, does not indicate any doubt that the decision of the National Republican committee in favor of the "stalwart" delegation from Wisconsin will be sustained by the convention.

The third public sale of quinine for this year was held in Batavia, Java, on April 16th, when 13,563 pounds were sold at \$3.42 per pound, as reported to the Department of Commerce and Labor, by U. S. Consul B. S. Ralston. That is quite a contrast with the price quinine brings in this country.

A saner view seems to have succeeded the hysterical one which for a time prevailed in regard to the alleged "corruption" in the Postoffice Department. Madden was originally one of the "conspirators" who had done something "perfectly awful." But it turns out that he had done nothing worse than to conform to the usage of the department from the first. There was "nothing improper in Mr. Madden's conduct," and the postage stamp specimen book gratuitous distribution, albeit such much fuss was made, had always prevailed, though it is "theoretically wrong from an administrative point of view." That is to say, practically there is absolutely nothing in the charges made against Third Assistant Postmaster Madden. And yet there was an immense amount of intimidation, suspicion and suggestion of fraud and wrong doing which it is now found did not exist at all.

A Richdale (England) engineer is said to have discovered and sold for \$20,000 a process for making a fiber from ramie grass that is an excellent substitute for cotton. A Mr. J. W. Lodge of Sowerby Bridge claims that he is able to produce from that grass a fiber at considerably less than the price of cotton, which can be had in unlimited quantities and which in "purity and intensity of silky whiteness, in softness and tenacity, exceed anything that can be obtained. In my opinion, from the best American or Egyptian cotton." Mr. Lodge states that he has manufactured the grass into cloth, dress goods, ropes for lifting or driving purposes, and other articles. The material, he says, is

capable of being made up into the finest plush on account of the length and tenacity of its staple. If all this is true, it would seem that the days of cotton's kingship were about over, as that grass can be grown anywhere. But the cotton planters will take heart when they remember the many substitutes for cotton which have been found before, but which in the long run did not pan out.

CHAIRMAN ROOT'S SPEECH.

The feature of the National Republican convention yesterday was the speech of the temporary chairman, the Hon. Elihu Root, late Secretary of War. It is as it was meant to be, the keynote of the campaign. And that note is struck clear and strong.

The speech opens with a splendid review of the acts of the Republican party through its officials who are in charge of the Government; it glances at the origin and great record of the party; it shows that the confidence of the people in the Republican party has never been misplaced, and asks a renewal of the expression of popular confidence in the old organization. And he sets forth the reasons why this request should be granted, an array of brilliant and cogent arguments which must strike the reader as of irresistible force.

We have had a safe and conservative government, efficient and admired at home, and respected abroad for its fairness, its justice, and its friendly attitude.

The financial presentation, the strength of the Treasury, the reduction of taxes, the increase of money in circulation, all are strong points in the administration policies of the Republican party.

The enforcement of the law regulating the great corporate combinations, or "trusts," is referred to, and the vigorous enforcement of the laws is summarized; the "merger" triumph and the compulsion on the coal roads to produce their books are noted, and Mr. Root concludes on this point: "Other suits have been brought and other indictments have been found and other trusts have been driven back within legal bounds. No investment in lawful business has been jeopardized, no fair and honest enterprise has been injured; but it is certain that wherever the constitutional power of the national government reaches, trusts are being practically regulated and curbed within lawful bounds as they never have been before, and the pen of small capital are finding in the efficiency and skill of the national Department of Justice a protection they never had before against the crushing effect of unlawful combinations."

The protection of the public lands, the administration of the irrigation law, the strengthening of the Department of Agriculture, all have been cardinal principles of Republican administration, "and we show a record of practical things done toward the accomplishment of these objects never before approached." All of which is so manifestly true and praiseworthy that it cannot possibly be disputed.

The record as to Cuba is a splendid chapter; the Isthmian canal is referred to with justifiable pride, and the acts of the Administration are commended throughout.

Foreign relations are summarized with great power and to the immense advantage of this country; and the eminent position this Nation has attained through its fairness and the lofty turn of its diplomacy is favorably referred to.

Meanwhile the army has been strengthened by legislation which puts it on a better and more practical footing than ever; at the same time, its numbers have been reduced to the peace footing, and the army is in the highest state of efficiency.

The navy, also, has been kept splendidly to the front, both in the addition of ships of the highest fighting efficiency, and in the personnel of its officers and men.

Summing up, Mr. Root continues: "We challenge judgment upon this record of effective performance in legislation, in execution and in administration."

"The work is not fully done; policies are not completely wrought out; domestic questions still press continually for solution; other trusts must be regulated, the tariff may presently receive revision, and if so, should receive it at the hands of the friends and not the enemies of the protective system; the new Philippine government has only begun to develop its plans for the benefit of that long-neglected country; our flag floats on the Isthmus, but the canal is yet to be built; peace does not yet reign on earth, and considerate firmness backed by strength are still needed in diplomacy."

"The American people have now to say, whether policies shall be reversed, or committed to unfriendly guardians; whether performance, which now proves itself for the benefit and honor of our country, shall be transferred to unknown and perchance to feeble hands."

With noble tributes to the late President McKinley, to "his great lieutenant" Senator Hanna, and to President Roosevelt, the prospective nominee of the convention, Mr. Root brought his speech to a close. It is a magnificent effort, worthy of the great occasion of its delivery, and of the mighty campaign which it opens.

The forecast made by The Tribune, that it would be found in spite of the great gold exports that this country would soon be stronger in gold than ever, has come true much sooner than we expected. It is now found that we have \$14,230,221 in gold more than we had at the first of the year, despite the extremely heavy exports. The total movement of gold away from this country since the year opened was \$79,939,442,

including \$43,071,053 in May. The total imports for the five months were \$94,169,663. Besides this \$14,230,221 gain in the movement of gold, we have gained in the same five months more than thirty millions in newly mined gold in the mining States and Alaska; so that our actual gold increase to May 31st from the first of the year has amounted to about fifty-five million dollars. No wonder the financial centers were well able to arrange for the export of this gold with no strain upon the money market. The fact is, that this country is so financially strong that it can do without apparent effort what it would tax the utmost exertions of any other country in the world to accomplish.

HELP ON THE CITY'S PROGRESS!

It is to be regretted that a protest strong enough to defeat the proposed paving of First street between State and A streets should have been filed. If the people locally interested as property owners persistently object to every proposed public improvement, how is the city ever to be improved? It cannot be that the residents wish the city forever to present the appearance of a mere overgrown village but if every proposed improvement is to be defeated, how can it ever be anything else?

It is to be hoped that the property owners along that portion of the street may think better of their act, and join with good will in the improvement. That is one of the show parts of the city; visitors are generally taken there, and the opinion of tourists and travelers on the advantages of the city will undoubtedly be more favorable than otherwise it would be, if the places where they are taken and the routes over which they travel are made modern and up to date.

The same reasons should modify the opposition of the people along west Third South and First West street between Second and Third South. These are protesting against proposed paving. It is true that the reasons for this paving are not specialized as on First street, but the same general reasons apply in both cases: the paving should be done in the general interest of the city, for the ease of traffic and travel, and to add to the city's metropolitan character.

In all these general interests, the paving ought to be done, and those who protest against it are standing in their own light and opposing the advancement of Salt Lake. The west Third South street paving will presently be quite as important as that of west First South or west Second South, and it is not fair to the city at large to oppose it.

We speak for a more liberal and enterprising view in all these matters. It will cost money to do the work, to be sure, but it always costs money to make and improve a city. And no more favorable time could be chosen for the prosecution of this work than now, when the wool sales have brought three million dollars into this immediate region, when the mines are producing half a million a week, and when railway traffic is on the gain in such fashion as put to both railroads to work in earnest to increase their facilities here with new depots, yards, and shops.

We ask the people interested to look the matter over calmly, not only in the interest of their own immediate pocket, but in the interest of progress and their own ultimate gain, as well as with a view to the interests of the city as a whole, and allow the spirit of enterprise its proper sway, to the extent of agreeing that this paving be done.

The recent statement that Webster Davis, once Assistant Secretary of the Interior, and a hot friend of the Boers, deserting his party because the administration four years ago would not espouse the Boers' cause, and making a frantic speech at the Kansas City convention against President McKinley because he persisted in his determination to preserve neutrality in that war between Britons and Boers, did not do all this for nothing, nor even for love. The claim is now made, and alleged to come from Boer sources, that Webster was paid \$200,000 in gold by the Boer Government for his position in their favor at that time. All of which is a mighty interesting reminiscence; but the size of the sum throws doubt on the story, for he is hardly a \$200,000 man. But then, the Boers at that time had plenty of other peoples' gold, and had to put it to use in some way. So the story (which we find in Leslie's Weekly) may be true, after all. It is, however, if true, an example of an old saw which says something about a fool and his money.

A great many propositions are to be presented to the National convention now in session, some good, some bad, some indifferent. It is going to be a task of some difficulty, no doubt, to fairly meet all reasonable requests; and in all the strife it is easily seen that the resolutions sent out to the country some time ago as the draft of the platform may or may not be so; possibly the most interesting declarations may be on the side, apart from the main questions. As to the great principles, there is no doubt; as to the minor ones, or those that seem so though time may prove that they are not, may divine power guide the committee to a right decision in every case!

A recent writer, enthusiastic on the exploration and beginnings of civilization in Africa, says "the natives themselves will be among the chief beneficiaries when their continent comes more fully into the light." Just so; when white civilization gets in its work in Africa, the natives, as usual in white civilization process, will probably all be in heaven.

AN AMAZING WILL.

From the New York World.

It was H. B. Plant's direction that \$30,000 a year be paid to his wife and his only son, and that all the remainder should be rolled up by reinvestment until an unborn son of his grandson, who was then only 4 years of age, should become 21 years old. Assuming that this boy of 4 became at 21 the father of a son, the period of accumulation would be fifty years. It might easily be seventy years, or even more.

In fifty-two years a single dollar reinvested at 4 per cent. becomes \$8. In seventy-one years it becomes \$16, and \$20,000,000 would in the same time grow to \$320,000,000.

The case of New York State forbids such bequests as contrary to public policy. Those of Connecticut do not. In defense of the will it was argued that when it was made Mr. Plant was a resident of Connecticut, but there was little difficulty in proving his New York residence, and a brilliant practical test of the magic of compound interest was thus prevented.

A CHILLY MULE TALE.

From the St. James Gazette.

A correspondent with the Tibet mission tells a mule story: "Mules, apparently, do not die from any cause, and this mission has again proved the extreme hardihood of these animals. When the mission first crossed the Jelepasa, a mule stepped in the dusk and fell into the lake at the bottom of the pass. It was thought to be drowned. Next morning a convoy found it with its nose just above the ice, the rest of its body literally frozen in. Pickaxes were brought and the animal was dug out. It is now working as usual."

PERSONAL MENTION.

Mr. and Mrs. Louis Eggert of Newark, N. J., have two children, Harry and Minnie, aged 6 and 2½ years, respectively, whose united weight is nearly 350 pounds. Harry weighs in at 215 and his little sister tips the beam at 120. The children, who are blessed—or otherwise—with enormous appetites, are hearty and healthy youngsters.

Rev. Dr. Wilbur F. Cochran and Rev. Charles S. Baker, Methodist Episcopal Pastors, are associated in Wilmington, Del., charged with dealing in stocks. Each denies having done anything contrary to the rules of the church and both express themselves as ready to meet any move which may be made.

Col. John A. Glenn of Philadelphia is preparing to write a book on the life and public service of Senator Quay for private distribution. The Quay family has turned over to Glenn a mass of records and material bearing on the subject to assist him in the preparation of the biography. Glenn was a lifelong and close friend of Senator Quay.

Native New Yorkers doing business downtown felt rather sheepish on "flag day" in view of the fact that they had forgotten all about the occasion until a lot of Italian children from the east side invaded St. Paul's chapel with flags and attended a patriotic celebration there. Later in the day a lot of merchants halted their bunting and before the evening the great thoroughfare of Broadway was streaming.

Lieut.-Gen. Oku, who commands the Japanese army that is investing Port Arthur, is one of the Mikado's noted military chiefs. Oku first won fame in the Japanese rebellion of 1877, when his defense of the castle of Kumamoto was considered masterly. Next he distinguished himself in the war with China in 1894-95, and thus far in the campaign against Russia he has maintained his military prestige.

SPICE.

"A woman can't keep a secret," declares the mere man.

"Oh, I don't know," retorts the flattery lady. "I've kept my age a secret since I was 24."

"Yes, but one of these days you will give it away. In time you will simply have to tell it."

"Well, I think that when a woman has kept a secret for twenty years she comes pretty near knowing how to keep it," Judge.

"Do you believe that love is a disease?" "Well, it makes me feel far from well at times."

"You? Why, I didn't know you were in love."

"I'm not. But I sit opposite it at a boarding-house table three times a day."—Kansas City Journal.

Little Johnny—Mamma, Tommy Brown's mother makes him go to Sunday-school every Sunday morning.

Mamma—How do you know she makes him go?

Little Johnny—Because he goes.—Chicago News.

RYTHMES OF THE DAY.

While man has seven ages
Fair woman has but three—
Her real one, what her friends think,
And what she claims to be.
—Puck.

The girls of Java, beautiful, late,
Are up against it right I guess;
You see they cannot graduate
Because they will not wear a dress.
—Cleveland Leader.

There is a young lady named Smart,
Whose hair is so scant it won't part;
She's cross-eyed and thin,
And as ugly as sin.
But they say, "She has such a good heart."
—Town Topics.

A CHEERFUL MAN
He always had a cheerful smile,
He never was discouraged.
He held his head high like the while,
He never was discouraged.

Within the big asylum yard
He went attended by a guard,
And thinking he was a king,
Made no complaint of anything—
He never was discouraged.

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Made of fine lawn, trimmed with lawn ruching, lace edge, also in gingham and percale, 25c and 35c, for **19c**

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In light and dark straw, narrow and wide brim, trimmed with silks, 25c, 35c and 50c, for **15c**

Tapestry Covers.
In assorted Oriental colors with tassel trimmings, these covers are very popular for the summer porch. Regular at 50 cents they are reduced to **25c**
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To the Merchants' Protective Association:
Yours of the 16th inst. to hand and contents noted. In obtaining settlement of this claim for me you have accomplished what all others have failed to do. This claim was about twelve years old. For four or five years it was in the hands of attorneys for collection, and was returned to me as worthless. It is equal to \$700.00 found, and I desire to commend you for your perseverance and success. Yours truly,
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—H. G. F. E.

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